

## Original Article

# Ichthyofauna of the Iranian part of the Sirvan River drainage with the first record of *Cobitis avicenna* and *Oxynoemacheilus euphraticus*

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**Abstract:** This study investigated the fish diversity of the Sirvan River drainage, Tigris River basin. Sampling was performed at 20 stations during 2020-2021 using an electrofishing device. A total of 32 species in 23 genera, 12 families and seven orders, including *Barbus lecerta*, *Capoeta damascina*, *C. trutta*, *C. umbla*, *Carassius gibelio*, *Cyprinion macrostomum*, *C. kais*, *Garra rufa*, *Luciobarbus barbulus*, *Cyprinus carpio* (Cyprinidae), *Ctenopharyngodon idella*, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *H. nobilis*, *Hemiculter leucisculus* (Xenocyprididae), *Cobitis avicennae* (Cobitidae), *Oxynoemacheilus euphraticus*, *O. zarzianus*, *O. kurdistanicus*, *O. parvinae*, *Turcinoemacheilus kosswigi*, *Paracobitis molavi* (Neomacheilidae), *Squalius berak*, *S. lepidus*, *Alburnus sellal*, *A. hohenackeri* (Leuciscidae), *Pseudorasbora parva* (Gobionidae), *Rhinogobius lindbergi* (Gobiidae), *Esox lucius* (Esocidae), *Mastacembelus mastacembelus* (Mastacembelidae), *Glyptothorax pallens* (Sisoridae), *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Salmonidae) and *Gambusia holbrooki* (Poeciliidae) were recorded. *Carassius gibelio*, *C. idella*, *C. carpio*, *H. molitrix* and *H. nobilis*, *A. hohenackeri* *P. parva*, *H. leucisculus*, *O. mykiss*, *R. lindbergi*, *E. lucius* and *G. holbrooki* were exotic species introduced to this river system. This study confirms the new records of *O. euphraticus* and *C. avicennae* for the first time from the Iranian part of the Sirvan River drainage.

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## Introduction

Iran has a high diversity of freshwater fishes (Esmaeili et al., 2018) distributed in 19 exorheic and endorheic basins. In recent years, many new species, and records were described and reported from remote areas of Iran that had been investigated rarely (Eagderi et al., 2019a; Eagderi & Mousavi-Sabet, 2021; Mousavi-Sabet et al., 2021; Esmaeili et al., 2022). Sirvan River drainage with an area of 7500 km<sup>2</sup> located in the mountainous region of the Kurdistan Province with a length of 213 km and a maximum flow of 250m<sup>3</sup>/s (Jafari, 2000). Due to the importance of this river system and the lack of a comprehensive study on its fish inventory, the current study was conducted to investigate the ichthyofauna of the Iranian part of the Sirvan River drainage with two new records from this drainage.

## Materials and Methods

During 2020-2021, some 985 specimens from 20

stations were sampled in the Sirvan River drainage (Fig. 1). Sampling was performed using an electrofishing device. Then, using identification keys Keivany et al. (2016), and Esmaeili et al. (2018), the fishes were identified. Some of the fishes were fixed into 10% fixed formalin after anesthesia and the rest were released to the river.

## Results

The collected samples represented 32 species in 23 genera, 12 families, and seven orders. Dominant order was Cypriniformes (26 species; 81%), followed by Gobiiformes, Esociformes, Synbranchiformes, Siluriformes, Salmoniformes and Cyprinodontiformes each having 1 species (Figs. 2, 3).

## Checklist

*Species name* (Author)—[IUCN], English Name/Figure.

\* = endemic, \*\* = exotic.

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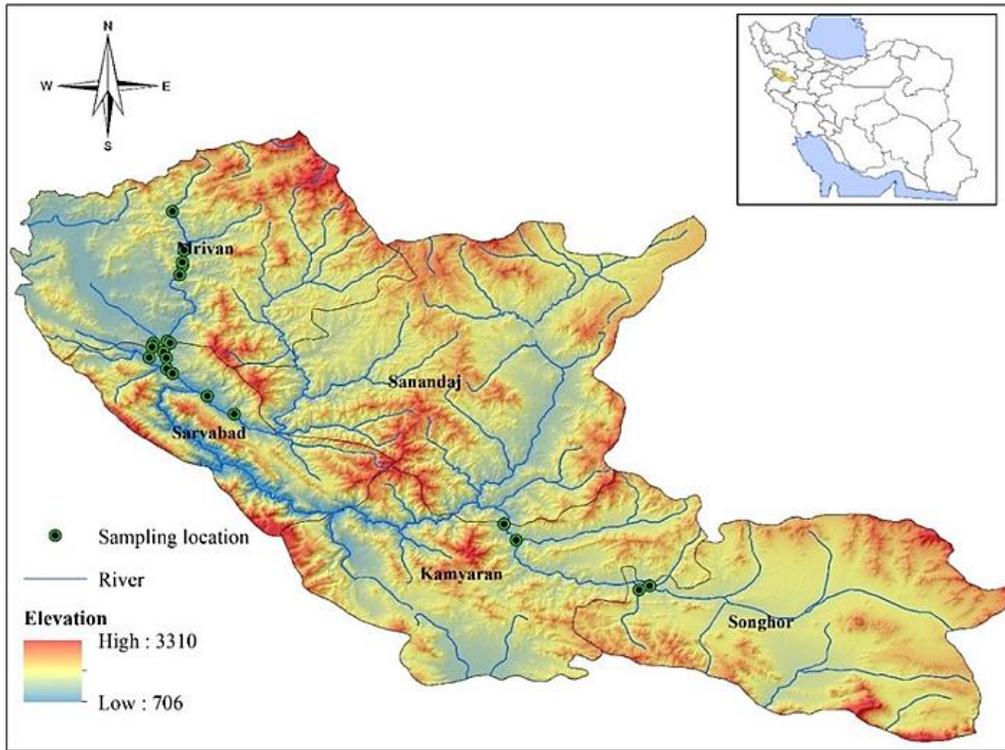


Figure 1. Sampling stations of the Sirvan River.

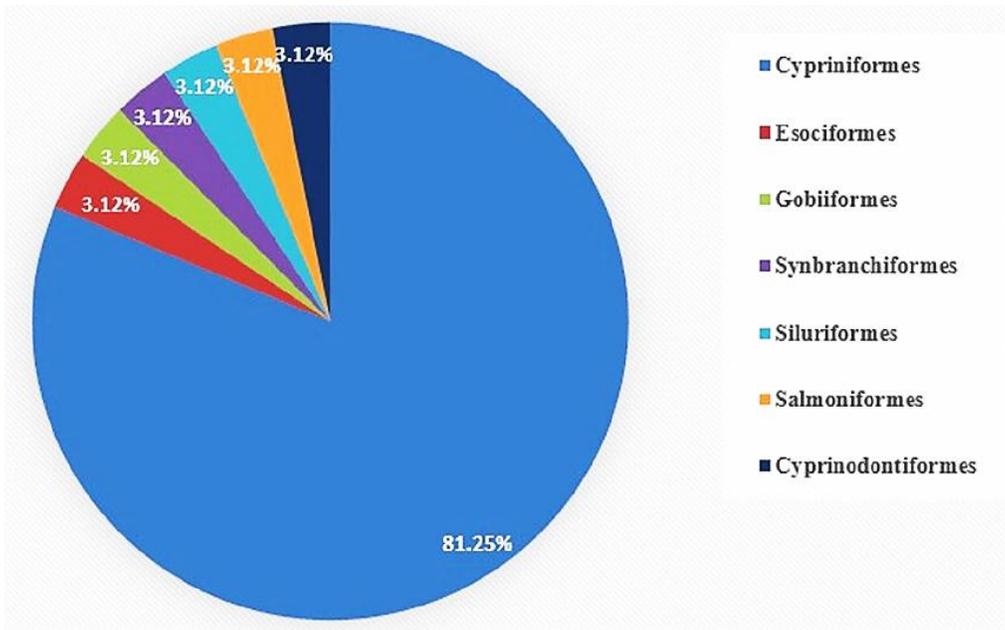


Figure 2. Percent of fish species in different fish orders.

**Class Actinopterygii**

**Order Cypriniformes** (6 families, 17 genera, and 26 species)

**Family Cyprinidae** (7 genera and 10 species)

**Genus *Barbus*** Cuvier, 1816

1- *Barbus lecerta* Heckel, 1843—[Least Concern (LC)], Kura barbell (Fig. 4a)

**Genus *Capoeta*** Valenciennes, 1842

2- *Capoeta damascina* (Valenciennes, 1842)—[Least Concern (LC)], Mesopotamian barb (Fig. 4b)

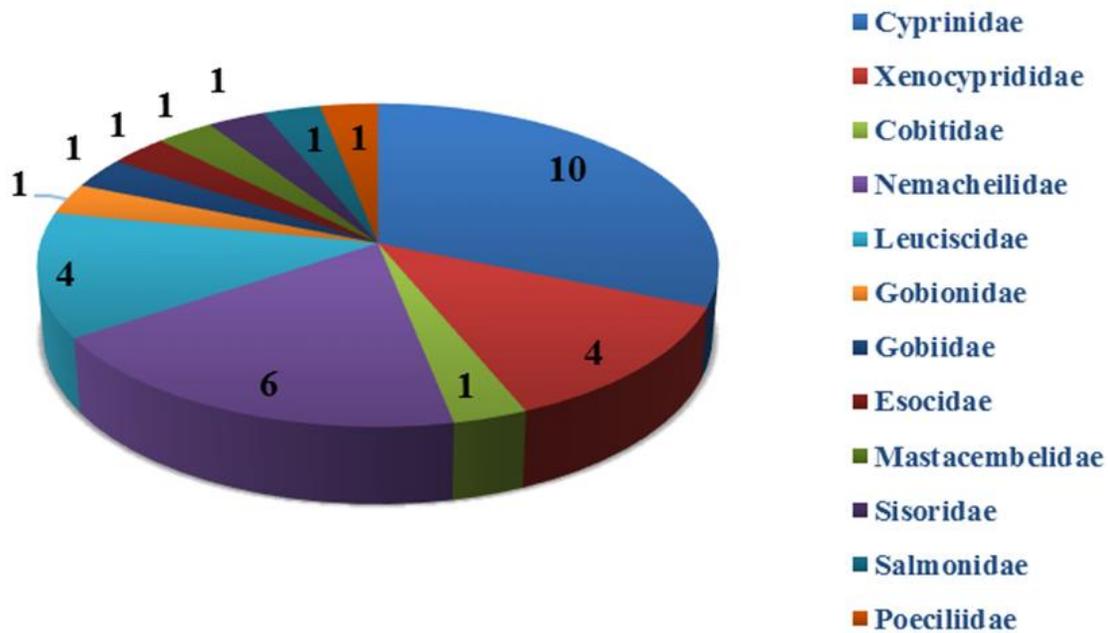


Figure 3. Number of fish species in different families.

Remark: This species is found as sympatric with *C. umbla* in Sirvan River drainage.

3- *Capoeta trutta* (Heckel, 1843)—[Least Concern (LC)], Longspine scraper (Fig. 4c)

4- *Capoeta umbla* (Heckel, 1843)—[Least Concern (LC)], Tigris scraper (Fig. 4d)

**Remark:** It was reported from Iran by Esmaili et al. (2016). It differs from *C. damascina* in its morphological (Esmaili et al., 2016) and osteological (Jawad and Alwan, 2020; Çiçek et al., 2021) characteristics.

**Genus *Carassius*** Jarrowki, 1822

5- *Carassius gibelio* (Bloch, 1782)\*\*—[Potential pest], Prussian carp (Fig. 4e)

**Genus *Cyprinion*** Heckel, 1843

6- *Cyprinion macrostomum* Heckel, 1843—[Least Concern (LC)], Tigris kingfish (Fig. 4f)

7- *Cyprinion kais* Heckel, 1843—[Least Concern (LC)], Kais kingfish (Fig. 4g)

**Remark:** Both *C. macrostomum* and *C. kais* are inhabited sympatrically in the Sirvan River drainage.

**Genus *Garra*** Hamilton, 1822

8- *Garra rufa* (Heckel, 1843)—[Least Concern (LC)], Red Garra (Fig. 4h)

**Genus *Luciobarbus*** Heckel, 1843

9- *Luciobarbus barbulus* (Heckel, 1849)—[Not Evaluated], Qarah Aqaj barbell (Fig. 4i)

**Genus *Cyprinus*** Linnaeus, 1758 (1 species)

10- *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758\*\*—[Least Concern (LC)], Common carp

**Family Xenocyprididae** (3 genera and 4 Species)

**Genus *Ctenopharyngodon*** Steindachner, 1866 (1 species)

11- *Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Valenciennes, 1844)\*\*—[Not Evaluated], Grass carp

**Genus *Hypophthalmichthys*** Bleeker, 1859 (2 species)

12- *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Valenciennes, 1844)\*\*—[Least Concern (LC)], Silver carp

13- *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis* (Richardson, 1844)\*\*—[Least Concern (LC)], Bighead carp

**Genus *Hemiculter*** Bleeker, 1859 (1 species)

14- *Hemiculter leucisculus* (Basilewsky, 1855)\*\*—[Least Concern (LC)], Sharpbelly (Fig. 4j)

**Family Cobitidae** (1 genus, 1 species)

**Genus *Cobitis*** Linnaeus, 1758 (1 species)

15- *Cobitis avicennae* Mousavi-Sabet, Vatandoust, Esmaili, Geiger & Freyhof, 2015\*—[Not Evaluated],

Zagros spined loach (Fig. 4k)

**Remark:** *Cobitis avicennae* has been described from the Karkheh River drainage in the Tigris River basin (Mousavi-Sabet et al., 2015). This species is reported from the Sirvan River for the first time.

**Family Nemacheilidae** (2 genera and 6 species)

**Genus *Oxynoemacheilus*** Bănărescu & Nalbant, 1967 (3 species)

16- *Oxynoemacheilus euphraticus* (Bănărescu & Nalbant, 1964)—[Least Concern (LC)] (Fig. 4l)

**Remark:** It was already reported from Karoun river drainage as *O. freyhofi* and later treated as a junior synonym of *O. euphraticus* (Freyhof (2016). It is a widely distributed species in the Sirvan River drainage.

17- *Oxynoemacheilus zarzianus* Freyhof & Geiger, 2017—[Least Concern (LC)] (Fig. 4m)

Its record has been confirmed in Garan (Marivan) and Sirvan rivers by Eagderi et al. (2022).

18- *Oxynoemacheilus kurdistanicus* Kamangar, Prokofiev, Ghaderi & Nalbant, 2014—[Not Evaluated], Kurdistan stone loach (Fig. 4n)

**Remark:** This species was described by Kamangar et al. (2014), from Lesser Zab, which is reported from the Sirvan River drainage in the current study.

19- *Oxynoemacheilus parvinae* Sayyadzadeh, Eagderi & Esmaili, 2016\*—[Not Evaluated], Parvin stone loach (Fig. 4o)

**Genus *Turcinoemacheilus*** Bănărescu & Nalbant, 1964 (1 species)

20- *Turcinoemacheilus kosswigi* Bănărescu and Nalbant, 1964—[Least Concern (LC)], Kosswig's loach (Fig. 4p)

**Remark:** Its molecular identification was confirmed by Nikmehr et al. (2020) from Gaveh River.

**Genus *Paracobitis*** Bleeker, 1863 (1 species)

21- *Paracobitis molavii* Freyhof, Esmaili, Sayyadzadeh & Geiger, 2014\*—[Not Evaluated], Molavi's crested loach (Fig. 4q)

**Family Leuciscidae** (2 genera and 4 species)

**Genus *Squalius*** Bonaparte, 1837 (2 species)

22- *Squalius berak* Heckel, 1843—[Least Concern

(LC)], Mesopotamian chub (Fig. 4r)

23- *Squalius lepidus* Heckel, 1843—[Least Concern (LC)], Mesopotamian pike chub (Fig. 4s)

**Genus *Alburnus*** Rafinesque, 1820 (2 species)

24- *Alburnus sellal* Heckel, 1843—[Least Concern (LC)], Sellal bleak (Fig. 4t)

25- *Alburnus hohenackeri* Kessler, 1877\*\*—[Least Concern (LC)], North Caucasian bleak (Fig. 4u)

**Family Gobiionidae** (1 genus and 1 species)

**Genus *Pseudorasbora*** Bleeker, 1859 (1 species)

26- *Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)\*\*—[Least Concern (LC)], Stone moroko (Fig. 4v)

**Order Gobiiformes** (1 family, 1 genus and 1 species)

**Family Gobiidae** (1 genus and 1 species)

**Genus *Rhinogobius*** Gill, 1859 (1 species)

27- *Rhinogobius lindbergi* Berg, 1933\*\*—[Not Evaluated], Amur goby (Fig. 4w)

**Remark:** This species was first recorded by Eagderi et al. (2018) and we collect it only in the Gaveh River.

**Order Esociformes** (1 family, 1 genus and 1 species)

**Family Esocidae** (1 genus and 1 species)

**Genus *Esox*** Linnaeus, 1758 (1 species)

28- *Esox lucius* Linnaceus, 1758\*\*—[Least Concern (LC)], Northern pike (Fig. 4x)

**Order Synbranchiformes** (1 family, 1 genus and 1 species)

**Family Mastacembelidae** (1 genus and 1 species)

**Genus *Mastacembelus*** Scopoli, 1777 (1 species)

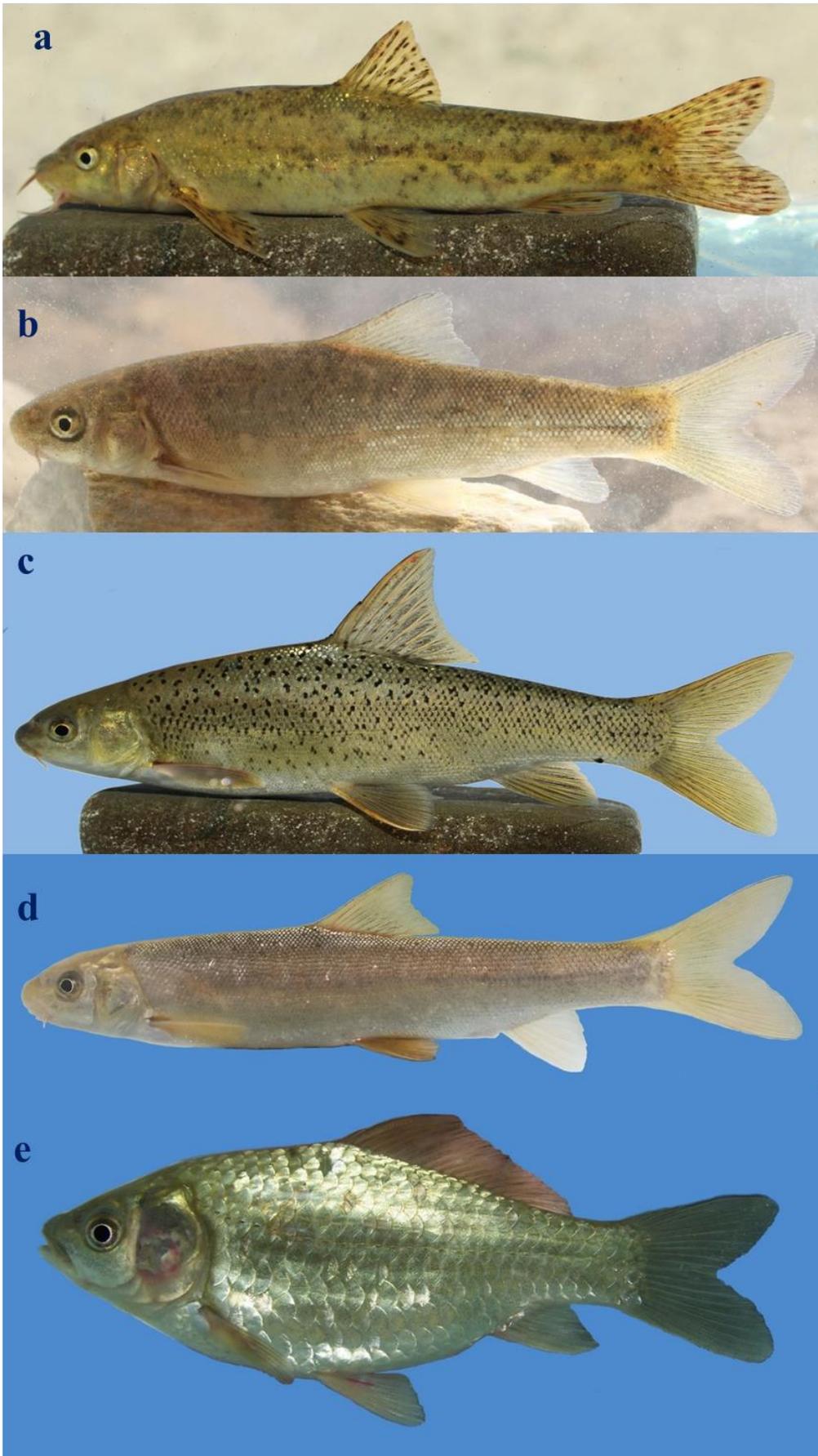
29- *Mastacembelus mastacembelus* (Banks & Solander, 1794)—[Least Concern (LC)], Euphrates spiny eel (Fig. 4y)

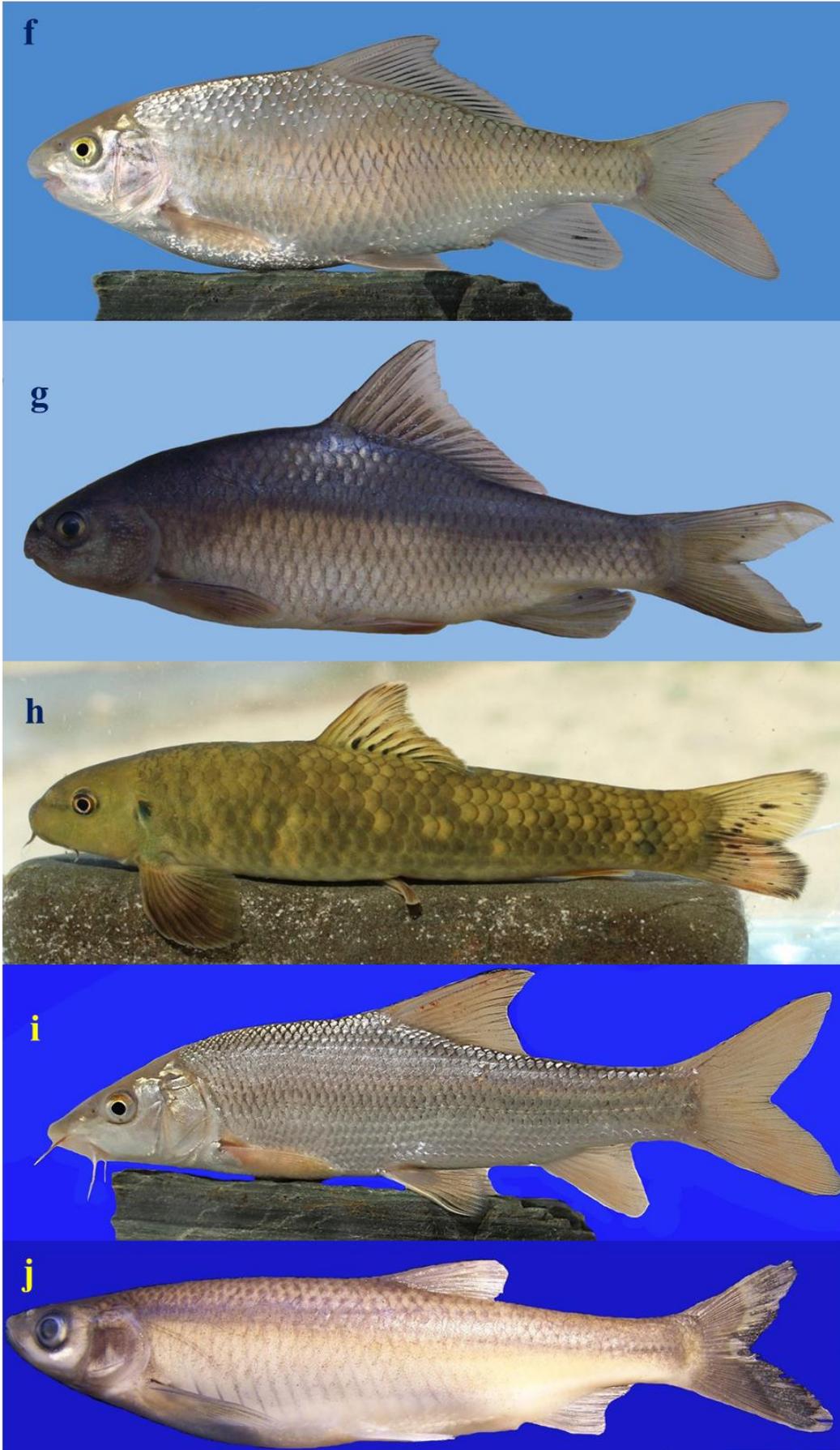
**Order Siluriformes** (1 family, 1 genus and 1 species)

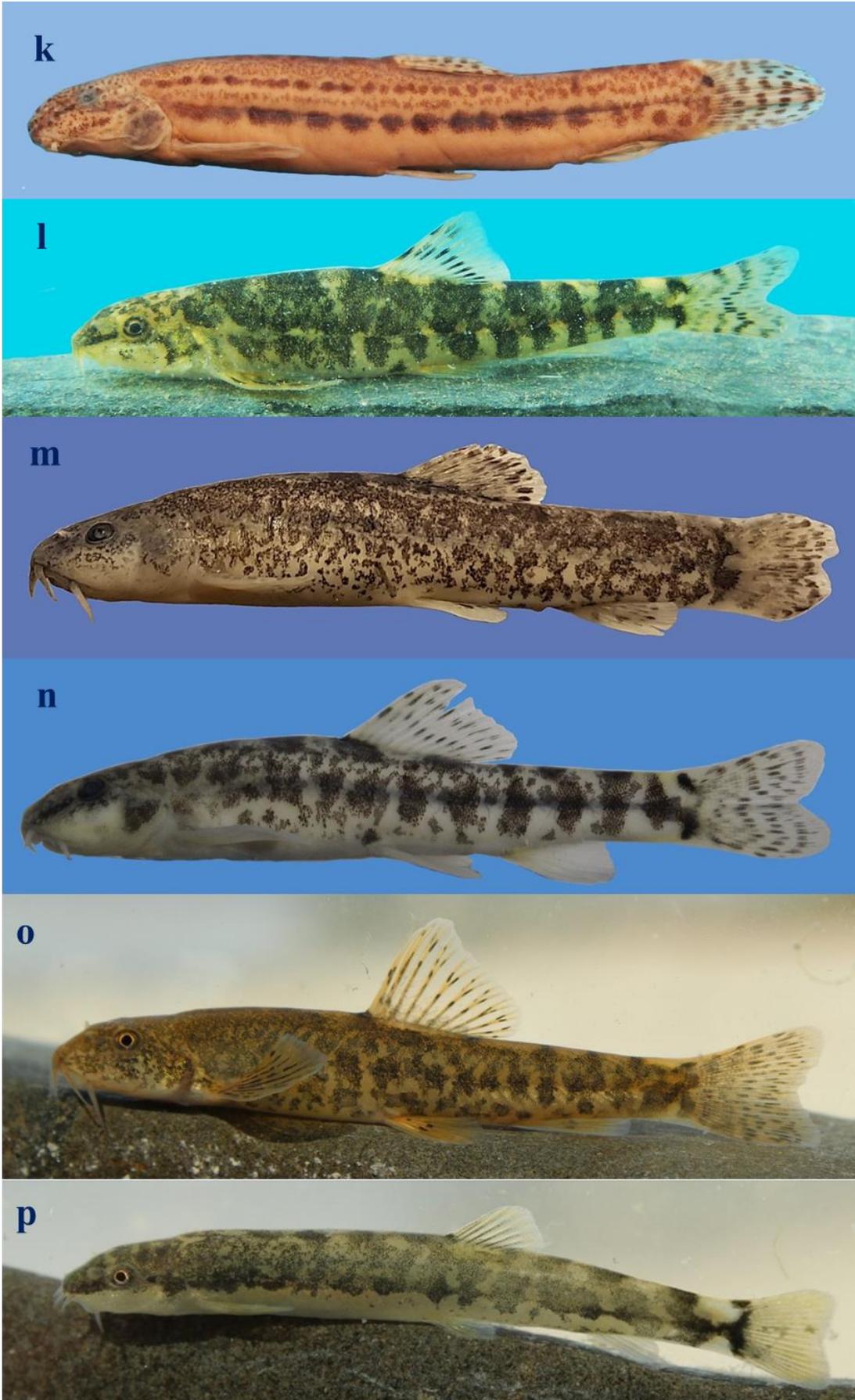
**Family Sisoridae** (1 genus and 1 species)

**Genus *Glyptothorax*** Blyth, 1860 (1 species)

30- *Glyptothorax pallens* (Mousavi-Sabet, Eagderi, Vatandoust & Freyhof, 2021)\*—[Not Evaluated], Pallens catfish (Fig. 4z)









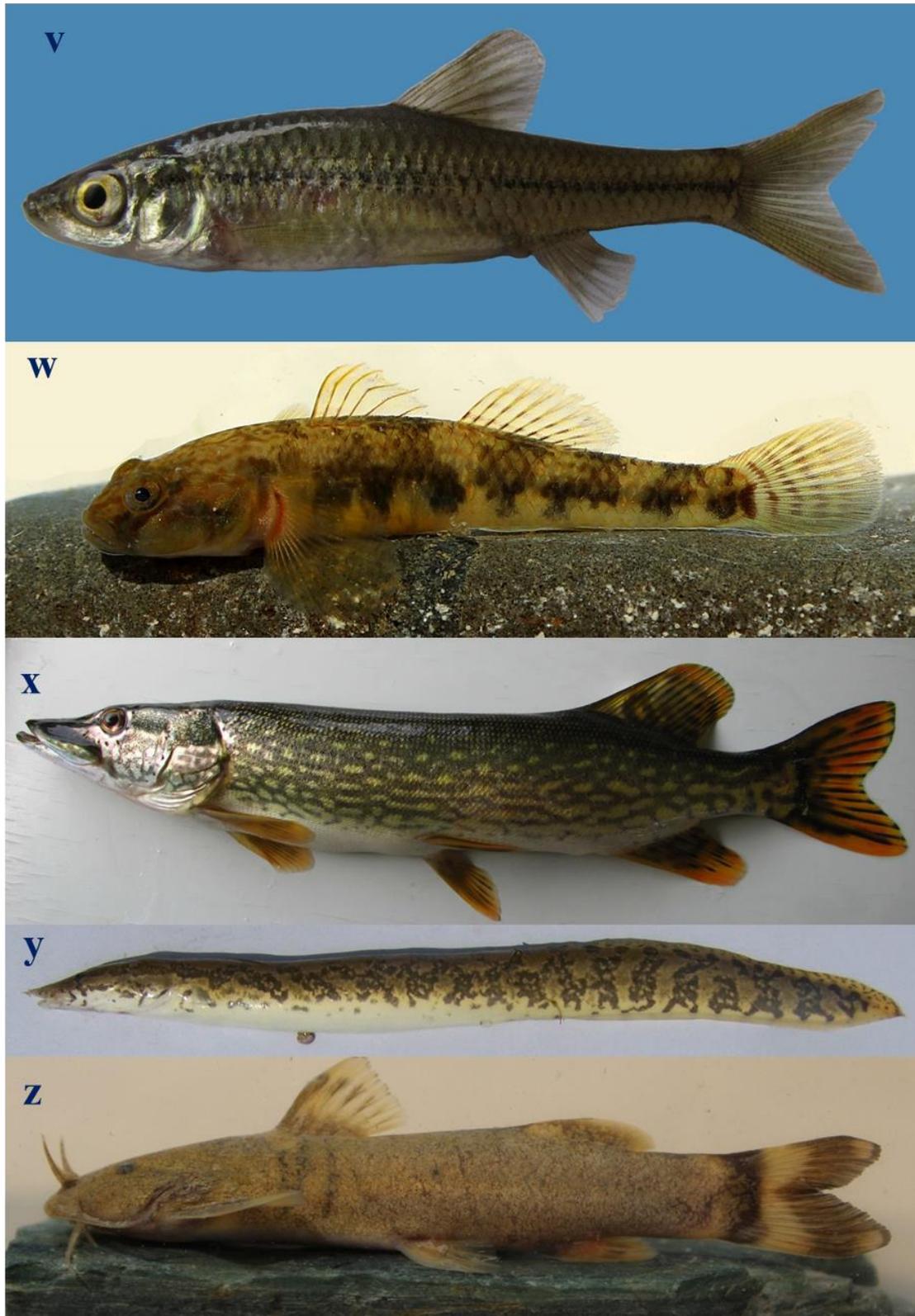


Figure 3. Fish's pictures of the Sirvan River drainage (a) *Barbus lecerta*, (b) *Capoeta damascina*, (c) *C. trutta*, (d) *C. umbla*, (e) *Carassius gibelio*, (f) *Cyprinion macrostomum*, (G) *C. kais*, (h) *Garra rufa*, (i) *Luciobarbus barbulus*, (j) *Hemiculter leucisculus*, (k) *Cobitis avicennae*, (l) *Oxynoemacheilus euphraticus*, (m) *O. zarzianus*, (n) *O. kurdistanicus*, (o) *O. parvinae*, (p) *Turcinoemacheilus kosswigi*, (q) *Paracobitis molavii*, (r) *Squalius berak*, (s) *S. lepidus*, (t) *Alburnus sellal*, (u) *A. hohenackeri*, (v) *Pseudorasbora parva*, (4) *Rhinogobius lindbergi*, (x) *Esox lucius*, (y) *Mastacembelus mastacembelus* and (z) *Glyptothorax pallens*.

**Order Salmoniformes** (1 family, 1 genus and 1 species)

**Family Salmonidae** (1 genus and 1 species)

**Genus *Oncorhynchus*** Suckley, 1861 (1 species)

**31- *Oncorhynchus mykiss*** (Walbaum, 1792) \*\*—[Not Evaluated], Rainbow trout

**Order Cyprinodontiformes** (1 family, 1 genus and 1 species)

**Family Poeciliidae** (1 genus and 1 species)

**Genus *Gambusia*** Poey, 185 (1 species)

**32- *Gambusia holbrooki*** Girard, 1859\*\*—[Least Concern (LC)], Eastern mosquitofish

## Discussions

Iran occupies a significant part of the Middle East, and its freshwater fish fauna shows a high level of species richness and endemism (Esmaili et al., 2018). The Sirvan River drainage is part of the Persian Gulf basin, having elements of Ethiopian, Oriental and Palearctic ichthyofauna. The isolation of fishes in the mountainous region of Kurdistan Province has led to promoting speciation e.g. *P. molavii*, *O. parvinae* and *G. pallens*. In addition, we can expect new species in this river drainage as described past year (Freyhof et al., 2014; Sayyadzadeh et al., 2016; Mousavi-Sabet et al., 2021).

There were some studies regarding ichthyofauna of the Sirvan River, but partially such as Esmaili et al. (2011) about ichthyofauna of Zarivar Lake (Iran) with the first records of *H. leucisculus* and *A. hohenackeri*, and reporting 12 other species i.e. *B. lacerta*, *C. barroisi*, *C. damascina*, *C. gibelio*, *C. idella*, *C. carpio*, *H. molitrix*, *H. nobilis*, *P. parva*, *S. lepidus*, *M. mastacembelus* and *G. holbrooki*. However, *C. barroisi* is not found in Iran (Zareian et al., 2018) and is probably misidentified by *C. trutta*. Rezaee and Rafiee (2014) by sampling 8 stations in the Oramanat region and Paveh city, identified three families of Cyprinidae, Sisoridae and Balitoridae. In this list, genus *Capoeta* with two species of *C. damascina* and *C. trutta*; *B. barbulus* (*Barbus*); *Leuciscus cephalus* (*Leuciscus*) and *G. rufa*. *Leuciscus cephalus* (as *S. berak* or *S. lepidus*) and *B. barbulus* (as

*Luciobarbus barbulus*) have erroneously been identified. Alizadeh-Marzani et al. (2015) reported 12 species from the Gaveh River, and Hasankhani et al. (2019), in their study on the abundance and biodiversity of Sirvan River have listed 17 fish species. However, these two works had focused on the limited area of this river drainage. There are some awkward reports regarding some fish species viz. *Rhinogobius cf. similis*, *Oxynoemacheilus angorae*, *Squalius cephalus*, *Alburnus mossulensis*, *Capoeta barroisi*, *Barbus barbulus*, *Leuciscus cephalus* that probably are erroneously identified (Esmaili et al., 2011; Rezaee and Rafiee, 2014; Hasankhani et al., 2019).

Anthropological activities have led to many invasive fishes, including *C. gibelio*, *C. idella*, *C. carpio*, *H. molitrix*, *H. nobilis*, *A. hohenackeri*, *P. parva*, *H. leucisculus*, *O. mykiss* and *G. holbrooki* in this drainage. These fishes are commercially valuable exotic species introduced to natural aquatic ecosystems of Kurdistan Province by fish farms or ornamental and aquarium fishes. The results revealed 12 exotic species had been introduced to the Sirvan River drainage. Based on our field observations, *C. gibeli*, *A. hohenackeri*, *P. parva*, *H. leucisculus*, *R. lindbergi* and *G. holbrooki* have been established and should be considered invasive. *Cyprinus carpio*, *C. idella*, *H. molitrix*, *H. nobilis* and *O. mykiss* have entered this river due to stocking fishes in the dam lakes and releasing them from fish farms and seem not to be established yet. *Alburnus hohenackeri* is a native species to western water bodies of the Southern Caspian Sea basin (Esmaili et al., 2018) and probably has been released to Zrebar Lake with other economic species and could be established. Following increasing the abundance of *C. gibeli* and *P. parva* in the Zrebar Lake, *E. lucius* was probably introduced to control these exotics. Introducing *E. lucius* to this lake led to crucial concerns regarding native fishes. In addition, this species could enter the main canal of Sirvan River, which was now found in the lower part of the Sirvan River drainage.

It seems that the expansion and threats of exotic species are constantly increasing. Although not all

exotic species are endangered, their progress is irresponsible, and the predictive effect of exotic species is complex and there is a little proper method to evaluate their effects. Therefore, to protect native fish in sensitive ecosystems such as the Sirvan River, avoiding any development that could lead to the release of invasive species is recommended.

Our intensive work conducted whole Iranian part of this river showed higher diversity than before. In addition, during the last decade, the taxonomic status of many Iranian freshwater fishes (Esmaeili et al., 2018) has been revised and some of their names have been changed. Therefore, updating the fish checklist of the Sirvan River drainage seems to be crucial. In addition, two new species are recorded from this river, viz. *C. avicenna* and *O. euphraticus*. The first record of the *C. avicennae* in the Sirvan River shows a range expansion of this species toward the more western part of Iran. *Cobitis avicennae* was described from the Karkheh River drainage, Persian Gulf basin (Mosavi-Sabet et al., 2015). The presence of this species shows its probable presence in other parts of the Tigris River drainage.

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